

8TH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES FINAL STUDY GUIDE 2016-2017

Preparation:

Attached are a series of study guides to help you prepare for your social studies final exam. The information is organized by unit and is in the order in which the units were studied. Your tests and quizzes from these units will be especially useful when you are studying. The final will cover information from Exploration through Industrialization. Remember, while most of the questions will be in chronological order, there may be some that are not, so you need to be able to recognize which information fits with each unit. We will be studying together during reading week (which is 8 class periods this year), but you should be studying at home as well so we can clarify any questions.

Format:

The final exam is a 2-hour test scheduled for Friday, June 2th. You will receive a paper copy of the test. READ THE DIRECTIONS! Some answers will go on a bubble sheet and some will be written on the test. The test will include sections of multiple choice, modified true/false, matching, relative chronology, list, and short answer questions. The exam is closed note; however, you may prepare a 3x5 notecard to bring into the exam room with you. The notecard may not include any doors or windows (fold out extensions or paper add-ons) and if it is larger than 3x5 inches, it will be cut down at the proctor's discretion. No other supplies will be allowed.

Information:

While the internet might be a decent resource from which to study some information, it's always better to go back to where we got the information in the first place. Nothing has been deleted from the weebly and each unit's study guide has suggestions for where to find the information from that unit. You should feel free to check with your classmates if you are missing assignments you think would be useful, but it is **their decision** whether to share them with you!

QUESTIONS WHILE STUDYING? EMAIL ME!!

GOOD LUCK!

STUDY GUIDE

EXPLORATION & COLONIZATION

Exploration was the period when Europeans were looking for “new lands” to get natural resources and find new places to trade. Once suitable places were found, they started the process of colonization. European countries were in a race to claim this land, with Portugal in lead (since their access to the Mediterranean was limited). The three major powers (Spain/Portugal, France, and Britain) had wildly different methods of colonization.

VOCABULARY:

- apprentice
- charter
- circumnavigate
- Encomienda system
- gentry
- indentured servant
- indigenous
- Mason-Dixon line
- manufactured goods
- mercantilism
- middle passage
- mission
- Northwest Passage
- persecute
- pilgrim
- plantation
- presidio
- raw materials
- scarce
- slave codes
- triangular trade

PEOPLE:

- Christopher Columbus
- Ferdinand Magellan
- Amerigo Vespucci
- John Newton
- James Oglethorpe
- William Penn
- John Rolfe
- John Smith
- Anne Hutchinson
- John Winthrop
- Roger Williams
- Thomas Hooker
- Junípero Serra
- Puritans
- Quakers

TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- Definition and impact of the Columbian Exchange
- difference between Columbian Exchange and the Triangular Trade
- supply and demand, effect on price
- triangular trade (what was produced where, slavery, various routes, etc)
- trans-Atlantic slave trade and American slavery
- identify and compare the three colonial regions (New England, Middle Colonies, Southern Colonies)
- how geography influenced the economic development of colonial regions

WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes
- colonialism weebly page
- chapter 2.1, 3, 4.2-3 in textbook
- videos posted on weebly page
- Nystrom Atlas worksheets
- pop quizzes

ROAD TO REVOLUTION

STUDY GUIDE

Colonization was going just fine and dandy. British colonists had a good thing going with more opportunity for social advancement than most had back home, even if they weren't originally British. They enthusiastically fought in the French & Indian War to prove their loyalty and honor. However, Parliament had to pay for this pricey war and tensions mounted until the Colonists went to war and then declared their independence.

VOCABULARY/PEOPLE:

- arsenal
- bayonet
- boycott
- duty
- George Washington
- gentry
- guerrilla warfare
- indentured servant
- John Adams
- Loyalists
- militia
- minutemen
- munitions
- Patriots
- Paul Revere
- propaganda
- Redcoats
- repeal
- Sons of Liberty
- Samuel Adams
- Tories

EVENTS/PLACES:

- Boston Massacre
- Boston Tea Party
- Bunker Hill
- Intolerable/Coercive Acts
- Lexington & Concord
- Old North Church
- Paul Revere's Ride
- Proclamation of 1763
- Quartering Act
- Saratoga
- Sugar Act
- Stamp Act
- Tea Act
- "the shot heard 'round the world"
- Townshend Acts
- Valley Forge
- Yorktown

TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- role of French and Indian War in creating the context for war
- strengths and weaknesses of the British and Continental Armies
- the overlap of history and mythology in Paul Revere's ride
- What does "taxation without representation" mean? What was most problematic?
- Challenges and changes to British colonial identity
- cause and effects/responses to events of the period
- propaganda - "Join, or Die", "the Bloody Massacre" and Paul Revere's Ride

WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes
- weebly (unit page and videos)
- pop quizzes
- chapters 5 and 6.1

WESTWARD EXPANSION

STUDY GUIDE

As America grew, manifest destiny ruled the day. Lewis and Clark explored the newly purchased Louisiana Territory, and Andrew Jackson refused to protect the Cherokee Nation from the expanding state of Georgia, leading to the Trail of Tears. Eventually, people started moving further west on trails like the Oregon Trail with the idea that they were doing God's will by settling the land. Westward expansion continued through the Civil War, Reconstruction, industrialization and almost into the World Wars.

VOCABULARY/PLACES:

- Appalachian Mtns
- aristocrat
- Columbia River
- continental divide
- manifest destiny
- migrate
- Mississippi River
- Missouri River
- New Orleans
- Ohio River
- pull factor
- push factor
- Rocky Mountains
- Snake River

PEOPLE:

- Napoleon Bonaparte
- William Clark
- Andrew Jackson
- Thomas Jefferson
- Meriwether Lewis
- Toussaint L'Ouverture
- John Marshall
- James Monroe
- James Polk
- Zachary Taylor
- Sacagawea

TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- John Gast's "American Progress" image
- how the US came to purchase Louisiana
- significance of the Corps of Discovery
- conflict leading to the Mexican-American War
- physical geography of the United States
- land acquisitions that made the United States
- various Westward trails
- Oregon Trail and experience moving west

WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes/homework
- pop quiz
- Weebly (notes and videos)
- chapter 9.1-2 and 13
- map packet
- Mexican-American War DBQ

Study Guide

Civil War

While this unit is called the Civil War unit, it really covers the long period of time leading up to the Civil War, where racial over the issue of slavery, and a state's rights to practice slavery, came to a fever pitch as well as the war itself. You did not take a test on this unit, but there were a series of pop quizzes. You also did your Civil War timeline and your oration project.

VOCABULARY/EVENTS:

- abolition(ist)
- Antietam
- Amistad case
- Appomattox
- Bull Run (I and II)
- deep South
- Chancellorsville
- Compromise of 1850
- Fort Sumter
- Fugitive Slave Law
- Gettysburg Address
- Gettysburg (battle)
- Harper's Ferry raid
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- March to the Sea
- Missouri Compromise
- martial law
- martyr
- mudsill theory
- mutiny
- popular sovereignty
- secession
- slave codes
- total war
- Uncle Tom's Cabin
- underground railroad
- Vicksburg

PEOPLE:

- John Q. Adams
- Jefferson Davis
- Frederick Douglass
- William Lloyd Garrison
- Ulysses S. Grant
- Robert E. Lee
- Abraham Lincoln
- Dred Scott
- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- William T. Sherman
- Sojourner Truth
- Harriet Tubman
- Nat Turner
- Eli Whitney

TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- effect of the cotton gin on slavery
- why some in the North were pro-slavery
- tactics abolitionists used to promote their cause
- importance of the decision in the Dred Scott case
- controversy over the Presidential election of 1860
- order of states to secede
- why the North was fighting (abolition is NOT the correct answer)

WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes and handouts
- pop quizzes
- textbook (ch 11.2-3, 14.2, 15)
- History Alive! ch 22.1 notes
- weebly notes
- Schlessinger video

Study Guide

RECONSTRUCTION UNIT

This unit covered the period immediately after the Civil War. Reconstruction happened mostly in the South, since that was where the Civil War was mostly fought and because their economy and social structure needed to be completely rebuilt now that they did not have enslaved people on which to rely.

VOCABULARY:

- 13th Amendment
- 14th Amendment
- 15th Amendment
- Amnesty Act
- black codes
- carpetbagger
- Civil Rights Act of 1866
- Enforcement Acts
- freedmen
- Freedmen's Bureau
- grandfather clause
- Jim Crow
- literacy test
- poll tax
- Plessy v. Ferguson
- Reconstruction
- scalawag
- sharecropping
- Thomas Nast

TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- How newly freedpeople expressed their freedom
- Universe of Obligation for individuals and nations
- How race became socially constructed
- parts and significance of the Military Reconstruction Act
- Circumstances that lead to creation of white terrorist groups
- controversy over the Freedmen's Bureau
- rise and fall of Black political power
- "separate but equal" and Jim Crow laws
- how voting rights were stripped from specific groups during Reconstruction
- political cartoon image analysis from Reconstruction

WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes and hand outs
- pop quizzes
- History Alive! chapter 23
- weebly notes
- Ridiculous Reconstruction video
- Schlessenger video

Study Guide

Industrialization Unit

Industrialization is a concept more than a period in time. The North started industrializing in the 1700s, but the South did not start industrializing until much later. Part of Reconstruction was helping the South to industrialize so they could have a stronger economy. Remember that industrialization was going on during (and before) the Civil War, Reconstruction, and Immigration. Industrialization is still going on today!

VOCABULARY:

- Industrial Revolution
- industrial espionage
- interchangeable parts
- cottage industry
- assembly line
- rural
- urbanization
- mass production
- tenements
- corporation
- trust
- monopoly
- union
- scab
- strike
- strike breaker
- picketer
- picket line
- blacklist
- collective bargaining
- muckraker
- reformer
- philanthropy
- robber baron

PEOPLE:

- Samuel Slater
- Eli Whitney
- Francis Cabot Lowell
- Andrew Carnegie
- Thomas Edison
- Alexander G. Bell
- John D. Rockefeller
- Lewis Hine
- Mother Jones
- John Muir
- Ida Tarbell
- Jane Addams
- Jacob Riis
- Upton Sinclair
- Samuel Gompers
- JP Morgan
- Jay Gould
- Henry Ford

TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- why the North industrialized before the South
- positive and negative effects of industrialization and urbanization
- differences between urban and rural life
- problematic working conditions/child labor
- history of the Triangle shirtwaist factory
- how to analyze a photograph as a historical document
- interactions between big business and union organizing

WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes
- weebly (notes and videos)
- pop quiz
- homework
- readings (ch 11.2 and 18.2, History Alive sections, urban vs rural life, Homestead Strike)